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ABSTRACT

This annual survey of four-year public colleges and universities presents data on 1994 enrollments and corrections to 1993 estimates of enrollment. For the study, surveys were mailed to 568 public, four-year institutions of higher education and about 93 percent, or 528, responded. Findings included the following: (1) total enrollment decreased by public, four-year institutions in fall 1993 for the first time in 7 years, dropping by 1.1 percent; (2) fall 1993 public, four-year enrollment totaled just under 5.8 million students, down from nearly 5.9 million students in fall 1991 and fall 1992; (3) respondents attributed the decrease in enrollment primarily to increased tuition costs, local or state economic and fiscal conditions, smaller pools of high school graduates, and higher admissions standards; and (4) state funding of higher education has not kept up with increasing enrollment levels over the past several years, nor are state appropriations for public higher education institutions keeping pace with inflation. Appendixes contain extensive tables reporting the full-time, part-time, and total enrollment of each responding institution. These are grouped first by their affiliation with either the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, or with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. Un-affiliated institutions are listed separately. Within each table, institutions are grouped by state. (JB)

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ED 393 351

Fall 1993 Enrollment at Public, Four-Year Institutions

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

American Association of State Colleges and Universities

October 1994

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Enrollment at

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

1993

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National Association of
State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

American Association of
State Colleges and Universities

October 1994

Summary

Total enrollment decreased at public, four-year institutions in fall 1993 for the first time in seven years, dropping by 1.1 percent. From fall 1991 to fall 1992, total enrollment was static. Enrollment had been increasing by about 2 to 2.5 percent per year between 1986 and 1991. Respondents to the fall 1993 survey attributed the decrease in enrollment primarily to increased tuition costs, local or state economic and fiscal conditions, smaller pools of high school graduates, and higher admission standards. In some cases, such as in the California and Wisconsin public higher education systems, which together represent approximately 12 percent of all public, four-year enrollment, legislatively-mandated and self-mandated enrollment caps played a significant role. These caps can also be traced in part to fiscal constraints imposed by either reduced state appropriations or appropriations that did not keep pace with inflation.

Fall 1993 public, four-year enrollment totalled just under 5.8 million students, down from nearly 5.9 million students in fall 1991 and fall 1992. Full-time undergraduate enrollment, still the primary factor driving total enrollment (it constitutes 60 percent of total enrollment), fell by 1.1 percent this year. Previously, it had experienced six years of growth and then a marginal decrease of .3 percent in fall 1992. Part-time undergraduate enrollment for fall 1993 fell by 1.5 percent.

Although state finances are in somewhat better shape than they have been in the last four years (total FY 1994 budget reserves are at 2.5 percent of the budgets, which is a slight decline from the FY 1993 figure, but still higher than FY 1991, when a record 16-year low was set[1]), state funding of higher education has not kept up with increasing enrollment levels over the past several years, nor are state appropriations for public higher education institutions keeping pace with inflation. The *Grapevine* newsletter data[2] indicate that higher education appropriations for FY 1994 have levelled off to slightly above FY 1990 levels ($40.8 billion in FY 1994 vs. $39.3 billion in FY 1990). Institutions have been making up for some of this funding loss by passing the costs of education onto the students in the form of tuition and fees increases. This in turn has had a dampening effect on enrollments: 64.6 percent of the institutions who reported a decrease in enrollment this past fall cited increased tuition and fees as a contributing factor in the decrease. For the past four years, it has been the leading factor cited in decreasing enrollments.

According to results published from the annual AASCU-NASULGC *Fall Survey of Student Charges at Public, Four-Year Institutions*, public institutions increased their tuition and fees by 14 and 10 percent in fall 1991 and fall 1992, respectively. In fall 1993, undergraduate resident tuition and fees increased by 7.6 percent, however, possibly reflecting stabilizing appropriations as well as a realistic concern over public price-resistance. The shift in the burden of payment from state to student and the increasing dependency on loans are prompting students and their families to become both more cost-conscious and more value-conscious.

The Fall 1993 Annual Freshman Survey, conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute at UCLA, found that students are more concerned than ever about financial issues. A record number of freshmen indicated that a very important reason for attending college was the greater potential for earnings, or better job opportunities. And for the second year in a row, the survey reported a record number of freshmen basing their choice of colleges on low tuition (32 percent) and/or offers of financial aid (31.6 percent). Similarly, all-time high percentages of freshmen stated that they are relying on federal loans to help pay for college costs, that they intend to get a job to help pay expenses, and that they expect to work full-time while attending college. The Higher Education Act, reauthorized in 1993, also emphasized the public's concern that the cost of an education represent a fair investment with respect to the future employment of its graduates.

In response to the reduced state appropriations of the past three to four years and the ensuing campus budgetary problems, institutions decreased faculty numbers, deferred maintenance, reduced student services, and cut classes and programs, even as student enrollments increased. The resulting strain on institutional resources prompted many colleges and universities to implement enrollment caps in fall 1992, thereby stabilizing or decreasing their enrollments. It should be noted that most institutions had some type of enrollment management plan in place prior to the fiscal problems of recent years; however, in many cases the limits established in these plans had never been reached and therefore no action had been required. This year, fewer institutions reported enrollment caps as a reason for decreasing enrollment, as other factors took precedence. Approximately 22.2 percent of those institutions that reported a decrease in enrollment from fall 1992 to fall 1993 cited capping or systemwide redistribution of enrollments as a reason for the decrease, vs. 45.7 percent in fall 1992. "Increased tuition and fees" was the most frequently cited reason for decreasing enrollment this past fall (64.6 percent gave this reason), followed by "local or state economic conditions" (57.6 percent), and a "smaller pool of high school graduates" (53.5 percent). Enrollment management was again noted by the survey respondents as an important tool to achieve a balance between enrollment and resources.

The *Fall 1993 AASCU-NASULGC Survey of Student Charges at Public, Four-Year Institutions* explored the question of enrollment management and/or limits, asking respondents to describe their institution's plan: when it was established; what student groups were targeted; and when and how, if applicable, limits were actually effected. Responses varied greatly.

[1]Figures from the National Association of State Budget Officers, summarized in AASCU's 1994 *Report of the States*, page 10.

[2]Summarized in AASCU's 1994 *Report of the States*, page 11.

though some generalities can be made regarding origin, length of existence, implementation, and target population. Enrollment limits seemed to come about in three ways: de facto due to physical space limitations, reduced class sections (due to budgetary constraints), or higher admissions standards; explicitly via a self-mandated or system-mandated plan to achieve an optimal enrollment in terms of available resources and cost containment; and de jure via a legislatively-mandated plan carrying funding penalties for enrollment fluctuations of more than a few percentage points. Although some plans had been in existence since the 70s, most did not arise till the mid to late 80s, and a few in the early 90s. Many of the plans which predated the extreme fiscal problems of the 90s set limits or goals that were closely adhered to each year. Other plans set limits that were never necessary to implement until the crisis of the last few years. Those plans that arose during the 90s were largely a response to budget cutbacks. Plans varied from year-to-year constructions, to 3-to-5 year plans. In setting goals or limits, enrollment plans primarily targeted undergraduates, especially first-time freshmen and transfer students, though some targeted nonresidents, students of particular programs or departments, or students by academic performance (i.e. GPA).

Many institutions, responding to survey questions regarding the expected enrollment of specific student populations (for example, first-time freshmen, students age 25 and older, minority students, transfer students) at their campuses over the next two years, have predicted increases at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The approaching maturation of the baby boomlet supports these expectations. Boomlet children were born during the late 1970s and early 1980s, and will begin graduating from high school in 1995. The implications of the baby boomlet are reflected in the National Center for Education Statistics' "Projections of Education Statistics to 2004," which predicts a short-term drop in college enrollment during the mid-90s, followed by a steady rise through 2004. The decrease in enrollment experienced this past fall will probably be temporary, thus the question remains as to how to support the full instructional experience for additional and increasingly diverse enrollees.

According to an article by William Dunn, based primarily on the NCES projections and titled "The Baby Boomlet Heads for College" (*American Demographics*, May 1994), the surge in the number of high school graduates produced by the baby boomlet, combined with increasing numbers of nontraditional and foreign students, will push college enrollment up 6 percent to 15.9 million by 2004. For some institutions, this increase will come as a welcome relief to the tough marketing days of the baby bust. For other institutions, such as those in fast-growing states like California, Nevada, Florida and Arizona, it will produce an enormous strain:

> "The influx is coming at a time when California's university system is already overburdened and underfunded. The state expects 450,000 or more students to flood college campuses between 1990 and 2005, increasing undergraduate enrollment 28 percent to 2.1 million. . . . To handle the increased demand on its university system, California is considering year-round, around-the-clock schooling, larger classes, home study, videotaped instruction, lectures broadcast to remote television monitors, and interactive lessons by computer. The state is also raising its tuition. . . . The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education projects the number of seniors graduating from high school in Nevada will increase nearly 200 percent between 1992 and 2009. Their numbers may grow 77 percent in Arizona and 73 percent in Florida." (Dunn, 1994)

Dunn makes the additional point that the days of tough marketing drives are not over for many institutions, as some states will likely see no growth at all, and as it may be considerably more difficult for higher education to reach, much less serve, the boomlet generation because of its far more racially and ethnically diverse composition.

The findings for the *Fall 1993 Survey of Enrollment at Public, Four-Year Institutions* are as follows:

Findings

Enrollment: An Overview. Estimated total enrollment at public, four-year institutions dropped by 1.1 percent to 5,780,289 in fall 1993. Enrollment between fall 1991 and 1992 was stable. This reverses the pattern for the prior six years (1986-1991), where total enrollment experienced an increase of approximately 2 to 2.5 percent per year. [Total enrollment encompasses undergraduate, graduate, first-professional and non-degree seeking (enrolled for credit but not for a degree) enrollment, although undergraduates constitute the major portion.]

Both total full-time and total part-time enrollment dropped this past fall by .7 and 2.0 percent, respectively. In fall 1991 full-time enrollment had increased by 2.0 percent, then in fall 1992 it slowed and effectively stopped its growth—at a .1 percent increase. Part-time enrollment went from a 1.9 percent increase in fall 1991, to a .3 percent decrease in fall 1992. Fall 1993 part-time enrollment decreased at all academic levels, while full-time enrollment increased at all but the undergraduate level. The decrease in overall undergraduate enrollment was the driving factor behind the decreases in full-time and part-time enrollment this past fall, although a 5.0 percent decrease in non-degree seekers, who make up 18.5 percent of all part-timers, also contributed to the drop in part-time enrollment. Undergraduates accounted for 85.8 percent of full-timers, 53.9 percent of part-timers and 76.2 percent of total enrollees at public, four-year institutions in fall 1993.

This is the second year in a row that undergraduate full-time enrollment has dropped, reversing six consecutive years of growth. While last year's decrease was only .3 percent, fall 1993 undergraduate full-time enrollment dropped by 1.1 percent, and undergraduate part-time enrollment dropped by 1.5 percent. Full-time non-degree-seeking enrollment experienced a jump of 6.1 percent, although this may be due in part to reclassifications of various student groups at individual institutions. A number of institutions reported changes that affected the way non-degree seekers are counted, including: lowering the number of credits required for a student to be considered "full-time" from 12 to 9 per semester, changing the classification of specific programs (e.g. drug abuse counseling programs, teacher recertification programs, undergraduate-level preprofessional programs, etc.) from degree-seeking to non-degree seeking status, and prior constraints on computer programming capabilities that prohibited institutions from being able to accurately break out non-degree seekers from degree seekers. Graduate full-time enrollment continued to rise, although at a slower rate than before: this year's increase was 1.3 percent, compared with 4.2 percent in fall 1992, and 7.5 percent in fall 1991. Full-time enrollment for first-time freshmen rose by a slight .2 percent. (Table 1)

Enrollment by Carnegie Classification and by Association Membership Category. In this annual survey, an effort is made to reach all public, four-year colleges and universities. The data are then reported by Carnegie classification and by association membership category, showing the differences in enrollment behavior by type of institutional mission. In breaking enrollment down by membership category, it is important to note that the American Association of State Colleges and Universities' (AASCU) and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' (NASULGC) memberships are not mutually exclusive. Thirty-nine institutions currently belong to both associations. For purposes of comparison between membership categories and Carnegie classifications, approximately 70 percent of all AASCU members are master's/comprehensive, (according to the 1994 Carnegie institutional type classifications), while over 80 percent of all NASULGC members are either research or doctoral institutions. The nonaffiliated institutions, which constitute 97 of the 568 institutions in the survey population, represent a range of institutional types, although half are specialized (i.e. medical, professional, military schools), and another fourth are classified as master's degree granting.

By Carnegie classification, all public, four-year institutions showed a decline in enrollment except the "Specialized and Other" institutions, which include law schools, military institutions, engineering and art schools. These institutions collectively experienced a 1.9 percent increase in total enrollment. The doctoral institutions suffered the greatest drop—1.5 percent, followed by the master's, research and baccalaureate and teaching institutions. First-time freshman enrollment decreased for every group but the research universities. (Table 2)

Table 1. Estimated Enrollments and Percent Change—Fall 1993
Public, Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Enrollment Categories	1992 Totals	Estimated 1993 Totals	Percent Change
Full-Time Students			
Undergraduate	3,510,534	3,472,368	-1.1
First-Time Freshman	627,895	629,240	.2
Graduate	395,701	401,006	1.3
First-Professional	106,552	107,019	.4
Non-Degree Seeking	61,986	65,786	6.1
Total	4,074,475	4,046,073	-.7
Part-Time Students			
Undergraduate	948,696	934,238	-1.5
First-Time Freshman	51,038	48,806	-4.4
Graduate	479,650	476,224	-.7
First-Professional	5,004	4,785	-4.4
Non-Degree Seeking	336,771	320,094	-5.0
Total	1,768,793	1,734,217	-2.0
Grand Total	5,843,268	5,780,289	-1.1

Note: Total number of institutions in survey population is 568.

Table 2. Percentage Change in Major Categories by Carnegie Classification
AASCU, NASULGC, and Nonmembers Combined—Fall 1993

	Number of Institutions in Population	Enrollment Fall 1992	Estimated Enrollment Fall 1993	Percent Change
Research	87			
Total Enrollment		2,184,866	2,164,467	-.9
Full-time Enrollment		1,676,055	1,663,035	-.8
Part-time Enrollment		508,811	501,432	-1.5
First-time Freshman Enrollment		252,245	255,282	1.2
Doctoral	66			
Total Enrollment		958,466	943,804	-1.5
Full-time Enrollment		626,204	619,613	-1.1
Part-time Enrollment		332,262	324,191	-2.4
First-time Freshman Enrollment		103,338	101,683	-1.6
Master's	274			
Total Enrollment		2,303,482	2,274,553	-1.3
Full-time Enrollment		1,517,204	1,506,744	-.7
Part-time Enrollment		786,278	767,809	-2.3
First-time Freshman Enrollment		272,279	271,329	-.3
Baccalaureate and Teaching	85			
Total Enrollment		289,961	289,308	-.2
Full-time Enrollment		176,200	175,312	-.5
Part-time Enrollment		113,761	113,997	.2
First-time Freshman Enrollment		40,947	40,056	-2.2
Specialized and Other	56			
Total Enrollment		106,493	108,474	1.9
Full-time Enrollment		78,812	81,363	3.2
Part-time Enrollment		27,681	27,111	-2.1
First-time Freshman Enrollment		10,124	9,591	-5.3

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As the composition breakdown of AASCU, NASULGC and nonaffiliated institutions would suggest, enrollment behavior by membership category closely resembles that of the represented Carnegie type. AASCU-member institutions reported a 1.2 percent decrease in total enrollment for fall 1993, reflecting the 1.3 percent decrease that occured at the master's institutions, and NASULGC-member institutions reported a .9 percent drop, as did the research institutions, which make up the majority of its membership. The nonaffiliated institutions, however, also reported a .9 percent overall decrease: this despite the fact that the specialized institutions, which constitute half of the nonaffiliates, saw an increase of 1.9 percent in total enrollment this past fall. In fall 1993, AASCU-member institutions saw their enrollments drop to just over 3 million students, while NASULGC leveled off at just over 2.9 million students. The nonaffiliated institutions dropped to a total enrollment level of 403,174.

The percent change in full-time enrollment for all three membership categories closely parallels that of total enrollment, with AASCU members showing a decrease of .7 percent, NASULGC members a decrease of .5 percent, and the nonaffiliated schools a decrease of .7 percent. Non-degree seeking full-time enrollment and graduate full-time enrollment both showed an increase across all three memberships for fall 1993. This is the second year in a row that graduate full-time enrollment has experienced a notable increase across memberships in the face of generally static or decreasing enrollment for other cohorts. Fall 1993 part-time enrollment dropped considerably across all academic levels for each membership, with the exception of first-time freshmen at the nonaffiliates. AASCU reported the largest drop in part-timers—2.1 percent—followed by NASULGC with a 1.9 percent drop, and the nonaffiliated institutions with a 1.2 percent loss. (Table 3)

Major Enrollment Categories by Geographic Region. Total enrollment dropped in five of the nine geographic regions: the Northeast, the Mideast, the Great Lakes, the Plains and the Far West. With only two exceptions, these regions experienced decreases in full-time, part-time and first-time freshman enrollment as well. In the Northeast, there was an increase in first-time freshman enrollment of 2.8 percent, and in the Mideast, first-time freshman enrollment remained level. The Far West suffered the greatest decrease in enrollment, with total enrollment falling by 3.5 percent. Of the four remaining regions that saw a rise in enrollment—the Southeast, the Southwest, the Rocky Mountains and the Outlying Territories—the Outlying Territories experienced the greatest increase (5.4 percent). This increase was due to a 20.9 percent increase in part-time enrollment. The Outlying Territories also showed the largest increase in first-time freshman enrollment: 3.0 percent. (Please note that, for some enrollment categories, large increases at a few institutions may result in very large percentage changes, especially when the base is relatively small.) The Southeast region, where there is the greatest concentration of four-year public institutions and enrollment, had a .2 percent increase in total enrollment, but a 1.2 percent decrease in first-time freshman enrollment. Both the Southwest and the Rocky Mountains experienced slight increases in total enrollment (.4 and .1 percent, respectively), and more notable increases in first-time freshman enrollment (1.8 and 2.3 percent). (Table 4)

Historically Black Public College and University (HBPCU) *Enrollment.* Despite a decrease in enrollment at public, four-year instutions overall this year, enrollment continued to rise at

Table 3. Estimated Enrollments and Percent Change—Fall 1993
AASCU, NASULGC, and Nonaffiliated Comparison

Number of Institutions in Population	AASCU 362*		NASULGC 149*		Nonaffiliated 97	
Enrollment Categories	**Enrollment Fall 1993**	**Percent Change**	**Enrollment Fall 1993**	**Percent Change**	**Enrollment Fall 1993**	**Percent Change**
Full-Time Students						
Undergraduate	1,825,162	-1.1	1,750,443	-.9	198,482	-1.2
First-Time Freshman	322,484	-.7	318,740	1.0	36,766	-2.7
Graduate	111,847	2.0	299,089	1.5	23,353	2.2
First-Professional	7,509	-2.3	72,240	.1	29,874	1.0
Non-Degree Seeking	39,552	10.8	30,202	2.0	4,107	1.5
Total	1,984,010	-.7	2,152,085	-.5	255,733	-.7
Part-Time Students						
Undergraduate	590,172	-1.5	363,189	-1.7	95,187	-.4
First-Time Freshman	31,608	-4.6	18,372	-2.0	3,655	-14.9
Graduate	251,328	-1.3	247,746	-.3	29,615	.2
First-Professional	1,241	-15.5	3,102	-3.7	917	-3.1
Non-Degree Seeking	191,246	-4.9	144,966	-5.1	22,038	-5.9
Total	1,033,064	-2.1	758,992	-1.9	147,441	-1.2
Grand Total	3,017,074	-1.2	2,911,077	-.9	403,174	-.9

*Note: AASCU and NASULGC memberships are not mutually exclusive. There are currently 39 institutions in the survey population that hold dual membership.

Table 4. Percent Change in Major Categories by Geographic Region—Fall 1993
AASCU, NASULGC, and Nonmembers Combined

	Number of Institutions in Population	Enrollment Fall 1992	Estimated Enrollment Fall 1993	Percent Change
Northeast	39			
Total Enrollment		269,162	261,964	-2.7
Full-time Enrollment		176,842	173,899	-1.7
Part-time Enrollment		92,320	88,065	-4.6
First-time Freshman Enrollment		32,665	33,580	2.8
Mideast	97			
Total Enrollment		841,573	834,539	-.8
Full-time Enrollment		549,689	546,205	-.6
Part-time Enrollment		291,884	288,335	-1.2
First-time Freshman Enrollment		86,525	86,550	.0
Great Lakes	73			
Total Enrollment		1,082,338	1,066,519	-1.5
Full-time Enrollment		762,022	752,614	-1.2
Part-time Enrollment		320,316	313,905	-2.0
First-time Freshman Enrollment		138,787	137,954	-.6
Plains	53			
Total Enrollment		519,283	506,403	-2.5
Full-time Enrollment		361,527	356,819	-1.3
Part-time Enrollment		157,756	149,583	-5.2
First-time Freshman Enrollment		65,611	65,267	-.5
Southeast	149			
Total Enrollment		1,416,324	1,419,490	.2
Full-time Enrollment		1,018,534	1,016,390	-.2
Part-time Enrollment		397,790	403,101	1.3
First-time Freshman Enrollment		179,190	176,954	-1.2
Southwest	64			
Total Enrollment		668,056	670,619	.4
Full-time Enrollment		454,209	455,609	.3
Part-time Enrollment		213,847	215,010	.5
First-time Freshman Enrollment		71,827	73,084	1.8
Rocky Mountains	29			
Total Enrollment		265,572	265,899	.1
Full-time Enrollment		188,017	188,461	.2
Part-time Enrollment		77,555	77,438	-.2
First-time Freshman Enrollment		32,211	32,967	2.3
Far West	55			
Total Enrollment		743,817	717,781	-3.5
Full-time Enrollment		537,633	530,537	-1.3
Part-time Enrollment		206,184	187,244	-9.2
First-time Freshman Enrollment		66,486	66,082	-.6
Outlying Territories	8			
Total Enrollment		37,143	39,135	5.4
Full-time Enrollment		26,002	25,660	-1.3
Part-time Enrollment		11,141	13,474	20.9
First-time Freshman Enrollment		5,631	5,800	3.0

HBPCUs, though at a more moderate rate than it has for the past several years. This past fall, enrollment rose by 1.8 percent to a total of 165,711 students. Increases for fall 1991 and fall 1992 total enrollment were 6.3 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. An important factor in the rise in enrollments at HBPCUs this year was the 1.9 percent increase in full-time undergraduate enrollment. Full-time undergraduates, totalling 120,586 students for fall 1993, comprise 73 percent of all enrollees at HBPCUs.

It is worth noting that the HBPCUs contributed significantly to the small increase in the overall graduate population at public, four-year institutions in fall 1993. Graduate full-time enrollment at HBPCUs rose by 9.2 percent and graduate part-time enrollment rose by 4.2 percent, totalling approximately 800 more students at HBPCUs. These 800 graduate students accounted for about 44 percent of the total increase in graduate enrollment at public colleges and universities this past fall. The only categories to show decreases at HBPCUs this fall were full-time and part-time non-degree seeking, and part-time first-professional enrollment. (For some enrollment categories, most notably that of first-professional part-time enrollment, changes at a few institutions may result in very large percentage changes, especially when the base is small.) (Table 5)

Out-of-State (Nonresident) Enrollment. Approximately 14.9 percent of all four-year public students are out-of-state enrollees. There is a larger proportion of out-of-state enrollees at research institutions (20.6 percent) than at other institutions. Master's institutions have only 10.1 percent of their students enrolling from out of state. The percent of nonresidents for each membership category again reflects the composition of that membership group, therefore the percent of nonresidents at AASCU schools (9.7) is similar to the percentage at master's institutions, the percent at NASULGC (19.2) resembles that at research institutions, and the percent at nonaffiliated (12.3) lies in between the percent of nonresidents at other/specialized institutions and master's institutions. There appears to be a proportionately higher number of nonresidents in the Northeast and Plains regions, followed closely by the Rocky Mountains and Southeast. (Table 6)

Conditions Facing Public, Four-Year Institutions

Expected behavior over the next two years for specific enrollment cohorts at institutions. In answer to questions concerning the expected behavior of specific enrollment cohorts at surveyed institutions over the next two years, 52.6 percent of the respondents for this section of the survey predict that undergraduate enrollment will increase. Approximately 48.3 percent of the responding institutions expect the number of first-time freshmen to increase over this period, while 36.2 percent predict that this enrollment cohort will remain stable. A little over half of the responding institutions, 55.6 percent, believe that their graduate enrollment will rise over the next two years. In contrast, over 80 percent of responding institutions expect their first-professional enrollment to remain stable. The high percentage predicting stability is due in part to standard size limits placed on first-professional schools, programs or entering classes. About half of the responding institutions expect stable out-of-state and foreign student enrollment levels for the near future. Conversely, minority students, transfer students and students age 25 and older are expected to increase in number, continuing the upward trend in the diversity of enrollment demographics. (Graph 1)

Table 5. Estimated Enrollments and Percent Change—Fall 1993
Public, Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Enrollment Categories	Enrollment Fall 1992	Estimated Enrollment Fall 1993	Percent Change
Full-Time Students			
Undergraduate	118,314	120,586	1.9
First-Time Freshman	25,881	26,369	1.9
Graduate	4,589	5,010	9.2
First-Professional	1,466	1,541	5.1
Non-Degree Seeking	2,089	1,859	-11.0
Total	126,458	128,961	2.0
Part-Time Students			
Undergraduate	19,500	19,691	1.0
First-Time Freshmen	1,589	1,857	16.9
Graduate	9,712	10,120	4.2
First-Professional	44	13	-70.0**
Non-Degree Seeking	7,120	6,929	-2.7
Total	36,376	36,751	1.0
Grand Total	162,834	165,711	1.8

Note: Total number of institutions in survey population is 35.
** *Note:* For some enrollment categories, most notably that of first-professional part-time enrollment, changes at a few institutions may result in very large percentage changes, especially when the base is small.

Table 6. Estimated Out-of-State Enrollment by Membership Category, Carnegie Classification, and Geographic Region—Fall 1993

	Number of Institutions in Population	Headcount Enrollment	Headcount Out-of-State	Percent Out-of-State
All Institutions	568	5,780,289	863,356	14.9
AASCU Institutions	362*	3,017,074	293,625	9.7
NASULGC Institutions	149*	2,911,077	557,646	19.2
Nonaffiliated Institutions	97	403,174	49,483	12.3
Research Institutions	87	2,164,467	446,356	20.6
Doctoral Institutions	66	943,804	122,523	13.0
Master's Institutions	274	2,274,553	230,517	10.1
Baccalaureate & Teaching Insts	85	289,308	29,987	10.4
Other/Specialized Institutions	56	108,474	15,753	14.5
Northeast Institutions	39	261,964	49,670	19.0
Mideast Institutions	97	834,539	107,070	12.8
Great Lakes Institutions	73	1,066,519	147,981	13.9
Plains Institutions	53	506,403	93,556	18.5
Southeast Institutions	149	1,419,490	231,605	16.3
Southwest Institutions	64	670,619	85,134	12.7
Rocky Mountains Institutions	29	265,899	45,617	17.2
Far West Institutions	55	717,781	90,896	12.7
Outlying Terr. Institutions	8	39,135	10	0.0

*Note: AASCU and NASULGC memberships are not mutually exclusive. There are currently 39 institutions in the survey population that hold dual membership.

Factors affecting the current (fall 1993) level of enrollment at institutions. For institutions that experienced an *increase* in fall 1993 enrollment, 65.0 percent cited student recruitment as a primary factor. Student groups whose recruitment contributed to increased enrollment, as identified by respondents in order, were: first-time freshmen, transfer students, minority students, graduate students, nontraditional students and foreign students. Recruitment of graduate students was cited more frequently than that of nontraditional students this year; last year the order was reversed for these two groups. Approximately 53.3 percent of the institutions identified improved retention efforts as an important factor in increasing enrollment this past fall, followed by 38.7 percent citing local or state economic conditions, 27.0 percent citing higher college participation rates, and 24.8 percent citing the addition of new branch sites, schools, programs or courses. Almost 20 percent of the respondents chose "other" as a reason for the increase. Other reasons listed were: low tuition; large grants received; new or improved facilities; new or continued availability of interactive television courses/televised learning; increased interest in graduate, health and adult programs; and increased publicity and/or popularity. (Graph 2)

There was small variation by geographic region in the reasons most frequently chosen for a rise in enrollment. Most regions identified student recruitment or retention efforts as the primary reasons, although the Mideast, the Plains and the Southwest also stressed local or state economic conditions; the Far West and the Rocky Mountains emphasized a larger pool of high school graduates; and almost half the responding institutions in the Southwest referred to the addition of new branch sites, schools, programs or courses.

For institutions that experienced a *decrease* in fall 1993 enrollment, the leading factors cited for the second year in a row were increased tuition and fees (64.6 percent), followed by local or state economic conditions (57.6 percent), and a smaller pool of high school graduates (53.5 percent). In fall 1990 and fall 1991, a smaller pool of high school graduates was the predominant reason selected for decreasing enrollments, while increased tuition and fees, and local or state economic conditions vied for second. The percent of respondents that identified increased tuition and fees as a primary reason for decreased enrollment in fall 1993 is down from 70 percent the previous fall. Between fall 1990 and fall 1992, however, it had risen dramatically, climbing from 42 percent to 70 percent. The percent citing local or state economic conditions is also down somewhat from 63 percent in fall 1992, although again the percent selecting this as a reason for the decrease is considerably higher than that in fall 1990 and fall 1991 (38.9 and 48.4 percent, respectively). In contrast, the percent that selected a declining pool of high school graduates as a related factor seems to have stabilized somewhat. It peaked in fall 1990 at 74 percent, dropping to 61.6 percent in fall 1991, 52 percent in fall 1992, and settling around 53 percent in fall 1993. Over one-fourth of the respondents reported that higher admission standards had contributed to the decrease in enrollment this year, while 22.2 percent referred to capping or system-wide redistribution of enrollments. Twenty-three percent of the respondents chose "other" as a reason for the decrease. Interestingly, a

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number of institutions listed higher college graduation numbers as a contributing factor. Other reasons were more regional in nature: depressed conditions in the Midwest due to the recent flood, the legal battle in Mississippi over parity of funding, the closing of military bases in the Northeast, and intensified competition for student recruitment—particularly in the case of those schools that formerly drew part of their enrollment from Georgia, but are now facing a Georgia tuition scholarship plan which makes it very attractive for students of that state to go on to college there. (Graph 3)

In addition, for institutions that reported *no change* in enrollment for fall 1993, one-third indicated that this was because of enrollment management or caps (versus almost half in fall 1992). The majority of these institutions further indicated that the enrollment policy was an institutional one, i.e. self-imposed. Other reasons given for stable enrollment levels generally fell into one of two categories: a stable population or environment, or a balancing effect produced by gains in some student cohorts and losses in others. On a positive note, a few schools pointed to improved retention rates as a reason for stabilized enrollment under adverse conditions. In contrast, other institutions attributed what they considered to be a stagnancy in enrollment to increased tuition costs, or to a bottoming out of the supply of eligible students in the education pipelines.

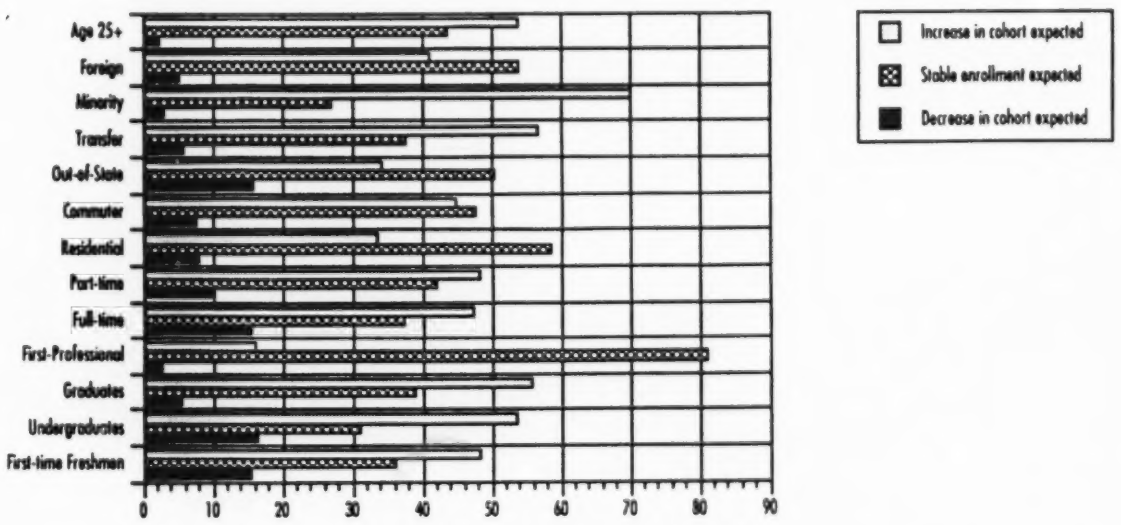
Survey Method

The survey and summary, *Estimates of Fall Enrollment at Public, Four-Year Institutions*, is an annual project jointly produced by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC). The survey was mailed in November to 568 public, four-year institutions of higher education in the United States and its territories: approximately 93 percent, or 528 colleges and universities, responded. These colleges and universities included 300 AASCU members, 104 NASULGC members, 36 members of both AASCU and NASULGC, and 88 nonaffiliated institutions. Survey data are reported by academic level and attendance status for four groupings: institutions by 1994 Carnegie Classification, institutions by geographic region, institutions by association membership, and institutions by HBPCU identification.

Survey forms are preprinted with the previous fall data so that respondents may correct figures. Note when comparing the results of the current survey with those released in prior years' reports, that corrections made by institutions sometimes result in adjustments to the previous years' figures. Guidelines developed for the survey seek a consistency of response by following, as closely as possible, the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) definitions for identifying and reporting appropriate enrollment cohorts. To ensure consistency in the estimated total enrollment and overall percent change from one year to the next, missing data for the previous year is filled in using the IPEDS datafile, and the estimate for the current year is then based on a full dataset from that previous year.

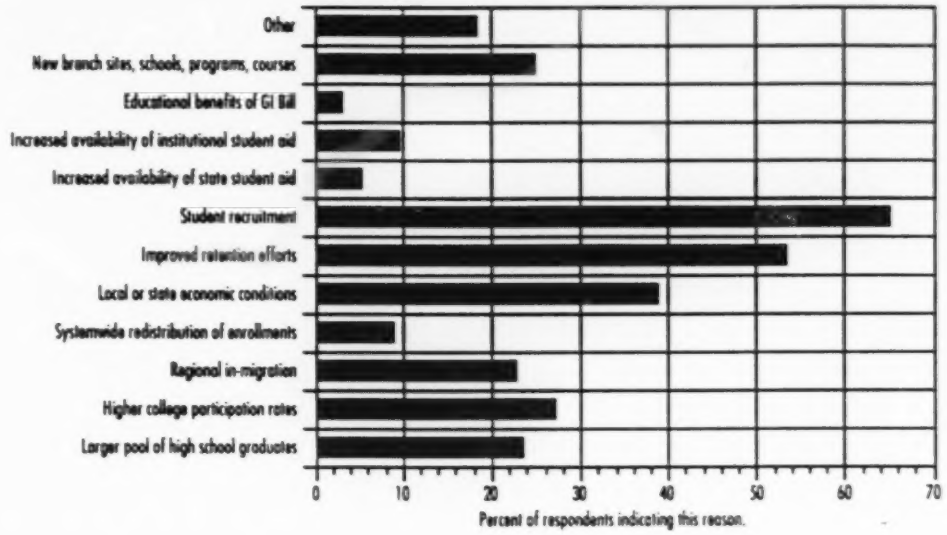
The institutional listing of survey respondents' enrollment figures for fall 1993 will be made available to all survey participants on diskette by late August. A notice will be sent out to the participating institutions specifying the appropriate procedure for obtaining the survey data.

Graph 1. Expected Behavior Over the Next Two Years for Specific Enrollment Cohorts at Institutions



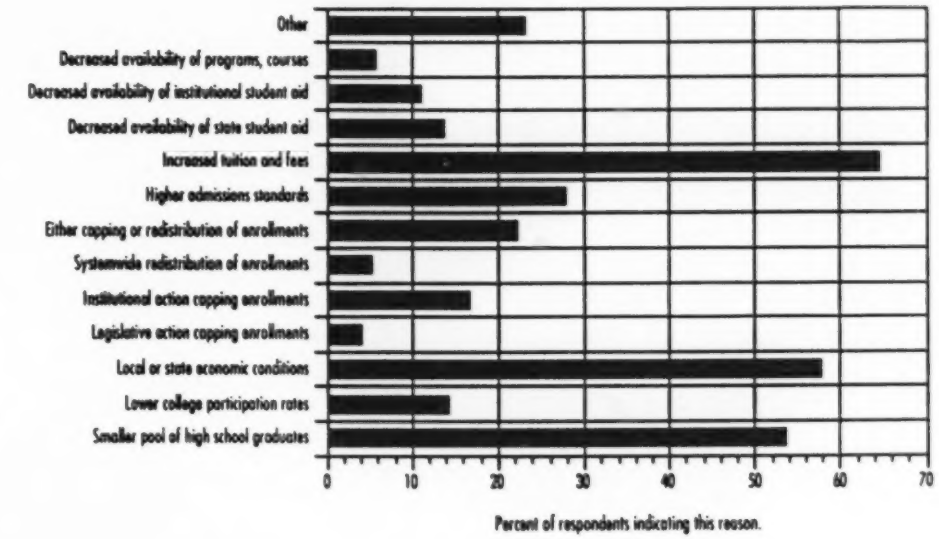
Percent of respondents expecting decreased, stable, or increased enrollments for specified cohorts.

Graph 2. Reasons for Increase in Fall 1993 Enrollment



Note: Reasons were not mutually exclusive, respondents could select as many reasons as applied.

Graph 3. Reasons for Decrease in Fall 1993 Enrollment



Note: Reasons were not mutually exclusive, respondents could select as many reasons as applied.

This report was compiled by Heather Strand and Laura Stapleton of AASCU's Office of Association Research. For more information call them at 202/293-7070.

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
ALABAMA			
Alabama A & M University	4,320	1,273	5,593
Auburn University at Montgomery	3,920	2,421	6,341
Jacksonville State University	5,378	2,128	7,506
Livingston University	1,690	295	1,985
Troy State University	4,652	1,744	6,396
University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,390	4,842	8,232
University of Montevallo	2,541	774	3,315
University of North Alabama	3,832	1,577	5,409
University of South Alabama	8,508	3,752	12,260
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University West[1]	1,417	3,078	4,495
Northern Arizona University	12,546	6,271	18,817
ARKANSAS			
Arkansas State University	7,519	2,369	9,888
Arkansas Tech University	3,621	1,109	4,730
Henderson State University	2,988	844	3,832
Southern Arkansas University	2,286	634	2,920
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	6,668	5,402	12,070
University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,178	326	2,504
University of Central Arkansas	7,818	1,749	9,567
CALIFORNIA			
California Maritime Academy	487		487
California Polytech. St Univ, San Luis Obispo	13,609	1,840	15,449
California State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona	11,694	5,356	17,050
California State University, Bakersfield	3,507	1,769	5,276
California State University, Chico	12,748	1,958	14,706
California State University, Dominguez Hills	5,227	4,444	9,671
California State University, Fresno	14,039	3,917	17,956
California State University, Fullerton	13,358	9,207	22,565

[1] Enrollment for Arizona State University West was previously reported combined with the enrollment of Arizona State University.

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
California State University, Hayward	8,183	4,400	12,583
California State University, Long Beach	16,830	10,243	27,073
California State University, Los Angeles	10,109	7,679	17,788
California State University, Northridge	16,825	10,457	27,282
California State University, Sacramento	15,953	7,363	23,316
California State University, San Bernardino	8,134	3,987	12,121
California State University, San Marcos	1,358	1,014	2,372
California State University, Stanislaus	3,299	2,558	5,857
San Diego State University	19,159	8,972	28,131
San Francisco State University	16,201	9,512	25,713
San Jose State University	16,567	10,490	27,057
Sonoma State University	4,689	1,862	6,551
COLORADO			
Adams State College	1,859	2,634	4,493
Metropolitan State College of Denver	9,492	8,059	17,551
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	3,310	2,414	5,724
University of Colorado at Denver	4,912	5,765	10,677
University of Northern Colorado	8,993	1,465	10,458
University of Southern Colorado	3,707	876	4,583
Western State College of Colorado	2,319	140	2,459
CONNECTICUT			
Central Connecticut State University	6,699	5,966	12,665
Eastern Connecticut State University	2,770	1,806	4,576
Southern Connecticut State University	6,454	5,690	12,144
Western Connecticut State University	2,877	2,849	5,726
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
University of the District of Columbia	3,889	6,719	10,608
FLORIDA			
Florida A & M University	8,256	1,620	9,876
Florida Atlantic University	6,705	9,138	15,843
Florida International University	11,673	12,648	24,321
University of Central Florida	13,170	10,522	23,692

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
University of North Florida	4,127	5,255	9,382
University of West Florida	4,135	3,615	7,750
GEORGIA			
Albany State College	2,424	833	3,257
Armstrong State College	2,796	2,391	5,187
Augusta College	3,209	2,389	5,598
Columbus College	3,166	2,075	5,241
Georgia College	3,813	1,855	5,668
Georgia Southern University	12,029	2,162	14,191
Georgia State University	11,406	12,245	23,651
KennesawState College	5,979	6,294	12,273
North Georgia College	2,226	672	2,898
Southern College of Technology	2,366	1,588	3,954
West Georgia College	5,229	2,718	7,947
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii at Hilo	2,082	871	2,953
IDAHO			
Idaho State University	7,263	3,516	10,779
Lewis-Clark State College	1,970	1,256	3,226
ILLINOIS			
Chicago State University	4,623	4,884	9,507
Eastern Illinois University	9,570	1,825	11,395
Governors State University	1,228	4,325	5,553
Northeastern Illinois University	4,180	6,126	10,306
Northern Illinois University	17,024	6,153	23,177
Sangamon State University	1,603	2,848	4,451
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	18,205	5,492	23,697
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	6,840	4,423	11,263
Western Illinois University	9,806	3,071	12,877
INDIANA			
Ball State University	17,517	4,180	21,697

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Indiana State University	9,302	2,879	12,181
Indiana University East	990	1,386	2,376
Indiana University Kokomo	1,154	2,340	3,494
Indiana University Northwest	2,742	3,166	5,908
Indiana University Southeast	2,743	3,027	5,770
Purdue University, North Central Campus	1,349	2,202	3,551
University of Southern Indiana	4,285	3,266	7,551
IOWA			
University of Northern Iowa	10,643	2,074	12,717
KANSAS			
Emporia State University	4,401	1,689	6,090
Pittsburg State University	4,938	1,651	6,589
Washburn University of Topeka	3,627	2,947	6,574
Wichita State University	7,349	7,100	14,449
KENTUCKY			
Eastern Kentucky University	11,997	4,394	16,391
Kentucky State University	1,514	968	2,482
Morehead State University	6,626	2,266	8,892
Murray State University	6,343	1,777	8,120
Northern Kentucky University	7,422	4,601	12,023
Western Kentucky University	10,767	4,568	15,335
LOUISIANA			
Grambling State University	7,265	568	7,833
Louisiana State University in Shreveport	2,490	1,975	4,465
Louisiana Tech University	7,426	2,615	10,041
McNeese State University	6,206	2,170	8,376
Nicholls State University	5,057	2,019	7,076
Northeast Louisiana University	9,280	2,291	11,571
Northwestern State University of Louisiana	5,847	2,705	8,552
Southeastern Louisiana University	10,136	3,071	13,207
University of New Orleans	9,119	6,451	15,570
University of Southwestern Louisiana	12,344	4,228	16,572

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
MAINE			
University of Maine at Augusta[2]	937	4,539	5,476
University of Maine at Farmington	1,906	344	2,250
University of Maine at Fort Kent	452	191	643
University of Maine at Machias	633	317	950
University of Maine at Presque Isle	974	503	1,477
University of Southern Maine	4,448	5,074	9,522
MARYLAND			
Bowie State University	2,559	2,387	4,946
Coppin State College	2,194	1,073	3,267
Frostburg State University	4,343	1,055	5,398
Morgan State University	4,724	1,005	5,729
Salisbury State University	4,458	1,498	5,956
Towson State University	9,600	5,096	14,696
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	7,068	3,599	10,667
MASSACHUSETTS			
Bridgewater State College	5,632	2,611	8,243
Fitchburg State College	2,946	2,262	5,208
Framingham State College	3,050	2,212	5,262
Massachusetts College of Art	1,134	869	2,003
North Adams State College	1,394	593	1,987
Salem State College	5,808	4,244	10,052
University of Massachusetts Boston	6,696	6,620	13,316
University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	4,817	1,877	6,694
University of Massachusetts at Lowell	6,621	5,864	12,485
Westfield State College	3,369	1,609	4,978
MICHIGAN			
Central Michigan University	13,667	7,141	20,808
Eastern Michigan University	13,855	10,745	24,600
Ferris State University	9,152	2,036	11,188
Grand Valley State University	8,560	4,824	13,384

[2] University of Maine at Augusta is a two-year institution.

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APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Lake Superior State University	2,458	789	3,247
Michigan Tech University	6,155	448	6,603
Northern Michigan University	6,359	2,317	8,676
Oakland University	7,029	5,866	12,895
Saginaw Valley State University	3,663	3,292	6,955
University of Michigan - Dearborn	3,551	4,334	7,885
Western Michigan University	16,943	9,612	26,555
MINNESOTA			
Bemidji State University	3,824	1,183	5,007
Mankato State University	10,316	3,798	14,114
Metropolitan State University	1,113	4,207	5,320
Moorhead State University	6,153	1,404	7,557
Southwest State University	2,102	448	2,550
St. Cloud State University	11,806	3,312	15,118
University of Minnesota, Duluth	6,100	3,362	9,462
Winona State University	5,844	1,313	7,157
MISSISSIPPI			
Alcorn State University	2,371	341	2,712
Delta State University	3,014	827	3,841
Jackson State University	5,088	1,258	6,346
Mississippi University for Women	1,606	1,258	2,864
Mississippi Valley State University	2,124	205	2,329
University of Southern Mississippi	9,487	2,000	11,487
MISSOURI			
Central Missouri State University	8,592	2,690	11,282
Harris-Stowe State College	736	1,162	1,898
Lincoln University	2,068	1,555	3,623
Missouri Southern State College	3,650	2,016	5,666
Missouri Western State College	3,615	1,446	5,061
Northwest Missouri State University	4,903	899	5,802
Southeast Missouri State University	6,230	1,850	8,080
Southwest Missouri State University	13,493	4,667	18,160
University of Missouri at St. Louis	6,048	5,820	11,868

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
MONTANA			
Montana State University, Billings	2,631	1,101	3,732
Montana State University, Northern	1,248	673	1,921
Montana Tech of The University of Montana	1,515	477	1,992
Western Montana Col. of The Univ. of MT	912	208	1,120
NEBRASKA			
Chadron State College	1,945	1,494	3,439
Peru State College	974	729	1,703
University of Nebraska at Kearney	5,978	2,067	8,045
University of Nebraska at Omaha	8,490	7,409	15,899
Wayne State College	2,778	987	3,765
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	8,505	11,177	19,682
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Keene State College	3,505	1,110	4,615
Plymouth State College	3,536	732	4,268
NEW JERSEY			
Jersey City State College	3,597	4,716	8,313
Kean College of New Jersey	6,339	5,532	11,871
Montclair State University	7,045	6,172	13,217
New Jersey Institute of Technology	4,005	3,546	7,551
Ramapo College of New Jersey	2,745	1,938	4,683
Rowan College of New Jersey	5,426	3,942	9,368
Stockton State College	4,435	1,347	5,782
Thomas Edison State College		9,601	9,601
William Paterson College of New Jersey	6,140	3,658	9,798
NEW MEXICO			
Eastern New Mexico University	2,932	918	3,850
Western New Mexico University	1,547	795	2,342
NEW YORK			

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
CUNY, Brooklyn College	8,049	7,531	15,580
CUNY, City College	8,481	6,351	14,832
CUNY, College of Staten Island	6,022	6,028	12,050
CUNY, Herbert Lehman College	5,002	5,350	10,352
CUNY, John Jay College	5,948	3,050	8,998
CUNY, Medgar Evers College	2,343	2,640	4,983
CUNY, York College	3,932	2,937	6,869
SUNY Empire State College	1,625	4,624	6,249
SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome	1,493	1,097	2,590
State University College at Brockport	6,050	2,956	9,006
State University College at Buffalo	7,965	3,564	11,529
State University College at Cortland	5,264	1,448	6,712
State University College at Fredonia	4,201	637	4,838
State University College at Geneseo	5,164	467	5,631
State University College at New Paltz	5,028	2,873	7,901
State University College at Old Westbury	2,848	1,099	3,947
State University College at Oneonta	4,747	918	5,665
State University College at Oswego	7,156	1,829	8,985
State University College at Plattsburgh	5,202	995	6,197
State University College at Potsdam	3,791	612	4,403
NORTH CAROLINA			
Appalachian State University	10,519	1,122	11,641
East Carolina University	14,507	3,222	17,729
North Carolina A & T State University	6,482	1,491	7,973
North Carolina Central University	4,151	1,484	5,635
Pembroke State University	2,189	856	3,045
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	10,616	5,326	15,942
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	8,490	3,624	12,114
Western Carolina University	5,327	1,323	6,650
Winston-Salem State University	2,069	748	2,817
NORTH DAKOTA			
Dickinson State University	1,376	237	1,613
Mayville State University	658	58	716
Minot State University	3,351	675	4,026

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Valley City State University	863	189	1,052
OHIO			
Cleveland State University	9,288	7,593	16,881
Kent State University	16,600	6,100	22,700
Shawnee State University	2,534	778	3,312
University of Akron	14,638	11,394	26,032
Wright State University	11,308	5,987	17,295
Youngstown State University	9,805	4,696	14,501
OKLAHOMA			
Cameron University	3,007	2,940	5,947
East Central University	3,360	1,058	4,418
Northeastern State University	5,994	2,996	8,990
Northwestern State University	1,267	594	1,861
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	837	293	1,130
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	3,130	1,071	4,201
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	4,442	1,111	5,553
University of Central Oklahoma	8,936	6,965	15,901
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,288	473	1,761
OREGON			
Oregon Institute of Technology	1,977	606	2,583
Portland State University	7,648	8,596	16,244
Southern Oregon State College	3,383	1,132	4,515
Western Oregon State College	3,444	556	4,000
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	6,014	1,361	7,375
California University of Pennsylvania	4,978	1,352	6,330
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	1,175	344	1,519
Clarion University of Pennsylvania	5,082	799	5,881
East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	4,181	1,222	5,403
Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	6,592	1,138	7,730
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	12,051	2,011	14,062
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	6,126	1,638	7,764

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Lincoln University	1,380	66	1,446
Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	3,391	339	3,730
Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	2,744	479	3,223
Millersville University of Pennsylvania	5,265	2,117	7,382
Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	2,365	875	3,240
Penn State Harrisburg	1,554	1,995	3,549
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	5,478	1,064	6,542
Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	6,260	1,417	7,677
University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	832	419	1,251
West Chester University of Pennsylvania	7,924	3,420	11,344
PUERTO RICO			
University of Puerto Rico, Cayey Univ. Col.	2,792	340	3,132
RHODE ISLAND			
Rhode Island College	5,230	4,279	9,509
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Coastal Carolina University	3,206	1,210	4,416
College of Charleston	7,015	3,551	10,566
Francis Marion University	3,247	856	4,103
University of South Carolina at Aiken	1,855	1,442	3,297
University of South Carolina at Spartanburg	2,207	1,058	3,265
Winthrop University	3,737	1,370	5,107
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Black Hills State University	2,365	505	2,870
Dakota State University	994	599	1,593
Northern State University	2,293	889	3,182
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	1,817	670	2,487
TENNESSEE			
Austin Peay State University	4,900	3,173	8,073
East Tennessee State University	7,568	3,838	11,406
Middle Tennessee State University	12,767	4,616	17,383
Tennessee State University	5,009	2,572	7,581

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Tennessee Technological University	6,581	1,760	8,341
University of Memphis	12,820	7,553	20,373
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	5,647	2,678	8,325
University of Tennessee at Martin	4,705	841	5,546
TEXAS			
Angelo State University	4,234	1,866	6,100
East Texas State University at Texarkana	305	985	1,290
Lamar University	5,817	4,434	10,251
Midwestern State University	3,542	2,252	5,794
Prairie View A & M University	4,810	1,038	5,848
Sam Houston State University	9,433	3,367	12,800
Southwest Texas State University	14,671	6,208	20,879
Stephen F. Austin State University	10,388	2,105	12,493
Sul Ross State University	1,726	1,158	2,884
Tarleton State University	5,076	1,379	6,455
Texas A & M International University	498	1,214	1,712
Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi	1,471	3,018	4,489
Texas A & M University-Kingsville	4,817	1,753	6,570
Texas Woman's University	4,972	4,730	9,702
University of Houston - Clear Lake	2,383	4,811	7,194
University of Houston - Downtown	3,357	4,701	8,058
University of Houston - Victoria	291	795	1,086
University of North Texas	16,705	9,054	25,759
University of Texas - Pan American	7,143	6,559	13,702
University of Texas at Arlington	12,902	10,847	23,749
University of Texas at Dallas	3,267	5,373	8,640
University of Texas at El Paso	10,374	6,632	17,006
University of Texas at San Antonio	10,003	7,094	17,097
University of Texas at Tyler	1,622	2,312	3,934
UTAH			
Southern Utah University	3,731	861	4,592
Weber State University	8,667	5,780	14,447

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APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
VERMONT			
Castleton State College	1,570	497	2,067
Johnson State College	1,261	409	1,670
Lyndon State College	959	219	1,178
VIRGINIA			
Christopher Newport University	2,915	1,841	4,756
Clinch Valley College	1,117	369	1,486
George Mason University	11,244	10,056	21,300
James Madison University	10,093	1,410	11,503
Longwood College	2,934	320	3,254
Norfolk State University	6,982	1,670	8,652
Old Dominion University	9,719	6,263	15,982
WASHINGTON			
Central Washington University	6,934	1,489	8,423
Eastern Washington University	7,092	1,339	8,431
Western Washington University	9,472	829	10,301
WEST VIRGINIA			
Bluefield State College	1,463	1,150	2,613
Concord College	2,028	773	2,801
Fairmont State College	4,401	1,943	6,344
Glenville State College	1,595	669	2,264
Marshall University	8,550	4,167	12,717
West Liberty State College	2,138	227	2,365
West Virginia Graduate College	187	2,708	2,895
West Virginia Institute of Technology	2,273	586	2,859
West Virginia State College	2,817	1,939	4,756
WISCONSIN			
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	8,670	1,675	10,345
University of Wisconsin - Green Bay	3,755	1,784	5,539
University of Wisconsin - La Crosse	7,548	1,111	8,659
University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh	7,950	2,822	10,772
University of Wisconsin - Parkside	3,007	1,976	4,983

APPENDIX A: AASCU-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
University of Wisconsin - Platteville	4,337	582	4,919
University of Wisconsin - River Falls	4,471	792	5,263
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point	7,362	1,254	8,616
University of Wisconsin - Stout	6,351	847	7,198
University of Wisconsin - Superior	1,834	559	2,393
University of Wisconsin - Whitewater	8,064	2,486	10,550

APPENDIX B: NASULGC-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
ALABAMA			
Alabama A & M University	4,320	1,273	5,593
Auburn University	18,154	3,209	21,363
Tuskegee University	3,073	298	3,371
University of Alabama	16,105	3,375	19,480
University of Alabama in Birmingham	9,761	6,152	15,913
University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,390	4,842	8,232
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University[3]	27,927	13,323	41,250
University of Arizona	27,205	8,074	35,279
ARKANSAS			
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	11,411	2,861	14,272
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	2,999	1,076	4,075
CALIFORNIA			
California State University, Fresno	14,039	3,917	17,956
California State University, Sacramento	15,953	7,363	23,316
University of California, Berkeley	27,167	3,174	30,341
University of California, Davis	20,309	2,177	22,486
University of California, Irvine	15,746	1,069	16,815
University of California, Los Angeles	32,527	1,920	34,447
University of California, Riverside	7,852	825	8,677
University of California, San Diego	17,034	817	17,851
University of California, Santa Barbara	17,536	1,045	18,581
COLORADO			
Colorado State University	18,305	2,805	21,110
University of Colorado, Boulder	20,731	4,282	25,013
CONNECTICUT			
University of Connecticut	16,415	6,767	23,182

[3] Enrollment for Arizona State University previously included enrollment for Arizona State University West.

APPENDIX B: NASULGC-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
DELAWARE			
University of Delaware	15,804	5,931	21,735
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
University of the District of Columbia	3,889	6,719	10,608
FLORIDA			
Florida A & M University	8,256	1,620	9,876
Florida Atlantic University	6,705	9,138	15,843
Florida International University	11,673	12,648	24,321
Florida State University	22,816	5,759	28,575
University of Central Florida	13,170	10,522	23,692
University of Florida	31,273	6,051	37,324
University of South Florida	17,455	17,313	34,768
GEORGIA			
Fort Valley State College	2,344	399	2,743
Georgia State University	11,406	12,245	23,651
University of Georgia	24,377	4,376	28,753
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii	14,078	5,959	20,037
IDAHO			
University of Idaho	8,393	3,150	11,543
ILLINOIS			
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	18,205	5,492	23,697
University of Illinois at Chicago	19,005	6,440	25,445
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	33,727	5,185	38,912
INDIANA			
Indiana University Bloomington	29,811	5,740	35,551
Purdue University	30,846	6,248	37,094
IOWA			

APPENDIX B: NASULGC-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Iowa State University	21,693	3,720	25,413
University of Iowa	20,891	6,797	27,688
KANSAS			
Kansas State University	16,721	4,054	20,775
University of Kansas	22,670	6,192	28,862
Wichita State University	7,349	7,100	14,449
KENTUCKY			
Kentucky State University	1,514	968	2,482
University of Kentucky	18,371	5,299	23,670
University of Louisville	12,625	8,547	21,172
LOUISIANA			
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	19,631	5,724	25,355
Southern University	8,082	1,420	9,502
University of New Orleans	9,119	6,451	15,570
MAINE			
University of Maine	8,436	2,907	11,343
MARYLAND			
University of Maryland, College Park	23,555	8,886	32,441
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	2,195	442	2,637
MASSACHUSETTS			
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9,513	277	9,790
University of Massachusetts Boston	6,696	6,620	13,316
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	18,705	5,529	24,234
MICHIGAN			
Michigan State University	31,921	7,822	39,743
Michigan Tech University	6,155	448	6,603
Oakland University	7,029	5,866	12,895
University of Michigan	33,113	3,732	36,845
Wayne State University	15,634	18,646	34,280

APPENDIX B: NASULGC-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Western Michigan University	16,943	9,612	26,555
MINNESOTA			
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	22,548	29,332	51,880
MISSISSIPPI			
Alcorn State University	2,371	341	2,712
Mississippi State University	11,638	2,791	14,429
University of Mississippi	9,196	1,524	10,720
University of Southern Mississippi	9,487	2,000	11,487
MISSOURI			
Lincoln University	2,068	1,555	3,623
University of Missouri at St. Louis	6,048	5,820	11,868
University of Missouri, Columbia	18,117	4,051	22,168
University of Missouri, Kansas City	5,284	4,574	9,858
University of Missouri, Rolla	4,487	1,194	5,681
MONTANA			
Montana State University	9,313	1,485	10,798
University of Montana	8,639	2,189	10,828
NEBRASKA			
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	19,286	5,409	24,695
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Reno	6,967	5,035	12,002
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
University of New Hampshire	11,276	2,666	13,942
NEW JERSEY			
New Jersey Institute of Technology	4,005	3,546	7,551
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	24,158	9,410	33,568
NEW MEXICO			

APPENDIX B: NASULGC-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
New Mexico State University	11,294	4,494	15,788
University of New Mexico	15,268	10,066	25,334
NEW YORK			
CUNY, Graduate School and University Center	3,697	483	4,180
Cornell University Statutory Colleges	6,942	2,328	9,270
State University of New York, Albany	12,282	4,477	16,759
State University of New York, Binghamton	9,640	2,357	11,997
State University of New York, Buffalo	18,711	6,924	25,635
State University of New York, Stony Brook	13,111	4,094	17,205
NORTH CAROLINA			
East Carolina University	14,507	3,222	17,729
North Carolina A & T State University	6,482	1,491	7,973
North Carolina State University	18,398	8,772	27,170
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	19,511	4,402	23,913
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	10,616	5,326	15,942
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	8,490	3,624	12,114
NORTH DAKOTA			
North Dakota State University	7,533	1,927	9,460
University of North Dakota	9,224	2,774	11,998
OHIO			
Cleveland State University	9,288	7,593	16,881
Kent State University	16,600	6,100	22,700
Miami University	14,593	1,609	16,202
Ohio State University	39,205	11,418	50,623
Ohio University	17,330	1,756	19,086
University of Cincinnati	21,986	12,546	34,532
University of Toledo	16,786	7,402	24,188
Wright State University	11,308	5,987	17,295
OKLAHOMA			
Langston University	2,163	1,701	3,864
Oklahoma State University	14,663	4,338	19,001

APPENDIX B: NASULGC-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
University of Oklahoma	14,594	5,064	19,658
OREGON			
Portland State University	7,648	8,596	16,244
University of Oregon	13,706	2,887	16,593
PENNSYLVANIA			
Pennsylvania State University	33,153	4,505	37,658
Temple University	19,301	10,739	30,040
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Campus	19,359	8,169	27,528
RHODE ISLAND			
University of Rhode Island	10,091	4,834	14,925
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Clemson University	13,759	2,855	16,614
South Carolina State University	3,967	812	4,779
University of South Carolina	16,922	9,788	26,710
SOUTH DAKOTA			
South Dakota State University	7,378	2,253	9,631
University of South Dakota	6,425	2,104	8,529
TENNESSEE			
East Tennessee State University	7,568	3,838	11,406
Tennessee State University	5,009	2,572	7,581
University of Memphis	12,820	7,553	20,373
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	19,713	6,684	26,397
TEXAS			
Prairie View A & M University	4,810	1,038	5,848
Texas A & M University	38,972	4,890	43,862
Texas Tech University	19,554	4,453	24,007
University of North Texas	16,705	9,054	25,759
University of Texas at Arlington	12,902	10,847	23,749
University of Texas at San Antonio	10,003	7,094	17,097

APPENDIX B: NASULGC-MEMBER RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
University of Texas, Austin	41,730	6,825	48,555
UTAH			
University of Utah	17,495	9,618	27,113
Utah State University	11,073	6,482	17,555
VERMONT			
University of Vermont	8,265	2,352	10,617
VIRGINIA			
University of Virginia	17,004	1,069	18,073
VPI and State University	22,480	3,550	26,030
Virginia Commonwealth University	13,391	8,463	21,854
WASHINGTON			
University of Washington	27,708	6,292	34,000
Washington State University	16,479	2,343	18,822
WEST VIRGINIA			
West Virginia University	17,793	5,287	23,080
WISCONSIN			
University of Wisconsin - Madison	34,271	6,653	40,924
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	12,816	10,978	23,794
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming	8,725	3,287	12,012

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
ALABAMA			
Alabama State University	4,805	803	5,608
Troy State University at Dothan	1,029	1,471	2,500
Troy State University in Montgomery	821	2,648	3,469
ARKANSAS			
University of Arkansas, College of Medicine	563		563
CALIFORNIA			
Humboldt State University	6,171	951	7,122
Naval Postgraduate School	1,779		1,779
University of Calif., Hastings College of Law	1,244		1,244
University of California, San Francisco	3,731		3,731
University of California, Santa Cruz	9,532	641	10,173
COLORADO			
Colorado School of Mines	2,559	534	3,093
United States Air Force Academy	4,200		4,200
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	1,824	481	2,305
CONNECTICUT			
Charter Oak State College		1,144	1,144
United States Coast Guard Academy	930		930
University of Connecticut Health Center	459	8	467
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Defense Intelligence College	202	149	351
GEORGIA			
Georgia Institute of Technology	11,385	1,461	12,846
Medical College of Georgia	1,835	243	2,078
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, West Oahu	247	426	673

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
ILLINOIS			
Illinois State University	16,865	3,745	20,610
INDIANA			
Indiana University South Bend	2,903	4,671	7,574
Indiana/Purdue University Indianapolis	12,173	15,379	27,552
Indiana/Purdue University at Fort Wayne	5,029	6,681	11,710
Purdue University, Calumet	4,313	5,105	9,418
LOUISIANA			
Louisiana State University Medical Center	2,666	408	3,074
Southern University at New Orleans	3,217	1,217	4,434
MAINE			
Maine Maritime Academy	734	6	740
MARYLAND			
St. Mary's College of Maryland	1,315	209	1,524
United States Naval Academy	4,137		4,137
University of Baltimore	2,448	3,039	5,487
University of Maryland University College	956	13,358	14,314
University of Maryland at Baltimore	3,719	1,519	5,238
MASSACHUSETTS			
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	724	19	743
University of Massachusetts Worcester	527	143	670
MICHIGAN			
University of Michigan - Flint	3,151	3,297	6,448
MINNESOTA			
University of Minnesota, Morris	1,864	201	2,065
MISSISSIPPI			
University of Mississippi Medical Center	1,617	114	1,731

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
NEBRASKA			
University of Nebraska Medical Center	2,231	472	2,703
NEW JERSEY			
Rutgers University, Camden Campus	3,252	1,784	5,036
Rutgers University, Newark Campus	5,227	4,232	9,459
Univ. of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	2,987	944	3,931
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico Highlands University	1,876	834	2,710
NEW YORK			
CUNY, Bernard Baruch College	8,883	6,181	15,064
CUNY, Hunter College	8,921	9,736	18,657
CUNY, New York City Technical College	6,991	3,793	10,784
CUNY, Queens College	9,573	8,630	18,203
Fashion Institute of Technology	4,790	7,574	12,364
NY State College of Ceramics at Alfred Univ.	777	30	807
SUNY College of Optometry	271	2	273
SUNY Health Science Center at Brooklyn	1,252	443	1,695
SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse	911	245	1,156
SUNY Maritime College	750	136	886
State Univ. College of Envir. Sci. & Forestry	1,287	437	1,724
State University of New York at Purchase	2,529	1,449	3,978
United States Merchant Marine Academy	966		966
United States Military Academy	4,273		4,273
NORTH CAROLINA			
North Carolina School of the Arts	569	41	610
University of North Carolina at Asheville	2,035	1,066	3,101
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	6,715	1,442	8,157
OHIO			
Central State University	2,596	472	3,068
Medical College of Ohio at Toledo	731	257	988
Northeastern Ohio Universities Coll of Med	427		427

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
Ohio State University, Lima Campus	906	442	1,348
Ohio State University, Mansfield Campus	876	536	1,412
Ohio State University, Marion Campus	741	305	1,046
Ohio State University, Newark Campus	1,154	521	1,675
Ohio University - Chillicothe Campus	1,042	824	1,866
Ohio University - Eastern	614	395	1,009
Ohio University - Ironton Campus	941	911	1,852
Ohio University - Lancaster Branch	1,139	893	2,032
Ohio University - Zanesville Branch	776	591	1,367
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma State Univ. Coll of Osteopathic	310		310
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Ctr	2,352	857	3,209
OREGON			
Oregon Health Sciences University	1,166	208	1,374
PENNSYLVANIA			
Pennsylvania State Univ., Hershey Med Ctr	552	22	574
University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	2,590	526	3,116
PUERTO RICO			
Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico	190	93	283
UPR Bayamon Technological University Coll	3,267	1,015	4,282
University of Puerto Rico, Humacao Univ.	3,142	683	3,825
TENNESSEE			
University of Tennessee, Memphis	1,894	196	2,090
TEXAS			
Texas A & M University at Galveston	1,197	143	1,340
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Ctr	1,047	337	1,384
U of North Texas Health Sci Ctr at Fort Worth	439		439
U of Texas Health Science Ctr at Houston	2,256	1,023	3,279
U of Texas Health Science Ctr at San Antonio	2,260	402	2,662
U of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	1,563	688	2,251

APPENDIX C: NONAFFILIATED RESPONDENTS, FALL 1993

Total Full-Time, Total Part-Time and Grand Total

INSTITUTION	FULL TIME	PART TIME	GRAND TOTAL
U of Texas Southwestern Med Ctr at Dallas	1,508	172	1,680
VIRGINIA			
College of William and Mary	6,561	1,025	7,586
Mary Washington College	2,997	794	3,791
Radford University	8,401	1,015	9,416
Virginia Military Institute	1,191		1,191
WASHINGTON			
Evergreen State College	3,006	471	3,477
WEST VIRGINIA			
Shepherd College	2,452	1,113	3,565

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